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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for cation wish to have rejected articles returned, ey must in all cases send stamp for that purposa

The Democratic Party is Bound to Wipe Out Protectionism.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune, takes a view which seems to us not quite ourate, of the situation as regards the ariff in which President CLEVELAND and the Democratic majority in Congrees will find themselves when they the duties of legislation and administration. "Courage and directness," ays our contemporary, " are all very well or Mr. CLEVELAND, who, as President, has only to strike out a general line of policy. without having to confront the emarrassments of a vast amount of details. These details are the function of legisation; and when it comes to that, President DEVELAND will not only find himself and his party entangled in a compact mass of details which cannot be disposed of by any role cutting of GORDIAN knots, but he will find in his own party such wide dipergence of opinion, and such difference on even his fundamental doctrines, as may be

nsurmountable." Under ordinary circumstances these remarks might be both reasonable and prac sical; but our contemporary overlooks the fact that the platform of the Democratic party adopted at Chicago in June last, ays down as the foundation of its whole raith and policy a principle so broad, so comprehensive, and so thorough that it obviates and utterly removes out of existence the difficulty which our contemporary so emphatically describes. "We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party," says the platform, "that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, ex pt for the purpose of revenue only."

V th this declaration as the guide of the egislator and of the Executive, we only have to inquire what mode of levying duties will be most certain and efficient for the purpose of revenue only, and what subjects of taxation will most surely and easily furmish the necessary return. All considerations which belong to protectionism, and all details arising under protectionism, are entirely swept out of existence. The exele ve policy is to destroy immediately 7 form of protection, to abolish every rt tax and every degree thereof that been enacted with a protective intention and also to put an end to every ex-

em ion from duty that has been enacted for he purpose of rendering necessary the tective taxation of other articles which protectionists desired to cover with protection. In the class of articles thus put upo the free list with a protective design, offee, and sugar are conspicuous faithful legislator and no faithful Exve who proposes to live up to the eratic platform, can have any trouble

details or about anything except to sh protection and to provide for carry in the Government on a strictly constinal basis, that is to say, by taxes imd for revenue only. All protection being rary to the Constitution, there is no se but to extinguish it at once, root an branch, line and sinker.

F r our part, while we do not believe in doctrine, we rejoice that it has been down so plainly, so unequivocally, and such unquestionable authority. For a century now, more or less, the counhas been agitated and worried with disas about protection and free trade. We protection an produced: and we have been continuassured that free trade would yield efits superior, more substantial, and re enduring. Hitherto our experience been limited to one side of the controversy, and now we are to have the other trust that we may have it promptly completely, and without qualification evasion; and then the country will be e to judge, not from arguments, not by and positive, substantial results. If Democratic representatives and the

or mere assertion that one policy is bet or than the other, but by actual knowledge, and positive substantial Dep ocratic President are faithful to the plat orm of the party under which they just been triumphantly elected, we that have this knowledge without compr mise and without delusion; and we trust th t we may have it as soon as possible. ounce of fact is sometimes better than a whole ton of disputation.

Let the Constitution Alone!

A joint resolution passed the House of Representatives last week proposing to end the Constitution of the United States that Senators in Congress may be elect d hereafter by popular vote instead of by he Legislatures of the States. The exist ing Constitutional provision is this: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed

f two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legis sture thereof, for six years; and each Senator sha "If vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise

furing the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments antil the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

The amendment which has now passed one House of Congress, practically without opposition, provides:

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected from the ate at large by the people thereof, for six years; and ch Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each ate shall have the qualifications requisite for electors State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. times, places, and manuers of holding ele s for Senators shall be prescribed in each State by

the Legislature therent. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the Executive authority of auch State shall issue write of election to fill such va-saucies: Provided, that the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make tem tments until the people fill the vacancion as the Legislature may direct."

This important and far-reaching change in our system of government was accepted by the House without a dissenting voice The joint resolution went through as if it had been a pension claim or a bill for a new Federal building in a city of ten thousan inhabitants. The only speech against the immediate passage of the resolution was that of the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE of Massachusetts, godfather of the Force bill. Mr. Longs opposed the resolution not on the merits of the proposed change from legislative to popular vote, but because the endment as drawn does not provide for Federal control of the popular elections of Senators; in short, because it is not in line with his theory of Federal interference with the election of members of the

House of Representatives. If we under stand the remarks of Mr. Longs, he would favor the election of Senators by popular vote, if the regulation of these Se elections were given to Congress instead of to the State Legislatures.

This joint resolution will probably fail in the Senate, and it ought to fall there. The plan of electing Senators by direct vote was proposed in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, was carefully considered, and was rejected for good and sufficient reasons. JAMES MADISON had originally favored another plan of electing Senators but after the present method had been adopted by the Convention, he wrote con-cerning it in the Federalist: "It is recommended by the double advantage of favor ing a select appointment and of giving to the State Governments such an agency in the formation of the Federal Government as must secure the authority of the forme and may form a convenient link between the two systems."

The distinguishing feature of the American system is the combination in the Federal legislature of popular representation, in the House, and of representation, in the Senate, of the indestructible power and political equality of the States forming the Union. The proposed amendment in a great measure wipes out this distinction. Under its operation the Senator would be merely a Congressman with a longer term and a larger constituency than the member of the House. The practical division of every State into two Senatorial districts, each entitled to the nomination of the Senator to be elected by the vote at large, would in- rueful Roberts comes limping along with evitably follow. The change would be a long step toward centralization, and in that direction lie the greatest future perils of this republic.

If every crank and every hasty reformer s allowed to work at will upon the Constitution of the United States, there will soon remain not a shred of the original fabric of the wisest scheme of government ever de vised by the brain of man. Let the denate reject this joint resolution and thus preserve its own existence as it was designed to be and to remain by the founders of the republic. Let the Constitution alone !

The Vacquey in the Supreme Court.

It is absurd to denounce President HAR-RISON because it is supposed that he will appoint a successor to Mr. Justice LAMAR on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

If he selects the right sort of a man, why should he not make the appointment? We should like to see a Democrat chosen.

but it must not be forgotten that President HARRISON was large-minded enough to appoint two Democrats to the Circuit bench when the new Federal Courts of Appeal were established: Circuit Judge PUTNAM of Maine and Circuit Judge Dallas of Pennsylvania. It may also be remarked that the Democracy of some of his Republican appointees to the bench of the Supreme Court, so far as constitutional questions have been concerned, has compared favorably with that of Chief Justice FULLER, who was appointed as a Democrat by President CLEVELAND.

Other things being equal, attention should be paid to geographical considerations in selecting the new Judge; that is to say, a lawyer from the South should be appointed. if one can be found of sufficient ability. Mr. Justice Lamar was assigned to the Fifth Circuit, comprising Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and, no doubt, either a Republican or a Democratic President would naturally look to one of those States for the new Judge. There are fourteen Federal Judges in the Fifth Circuit, all of whom probably deem themselves fit for promotion. Of these the best known, outside their own balliwicks, are the two Circuit Judges, Don A. PARDEE of Louisiana and A. P. McCormick of Texas. and District Judge EMORY SPEER of Georgia,

It has been suggested, however, that the President may act upon the idea that he is bound to appoint the most competent man in the land, all things considered, irrespective of territorial preferences, and the present Cabinet.

We shall have no fault to find with this view, if it leads to the appointment of BEN-JAMIN F. TRACY of New York, by all odds the best Republican for the place, unless a Southern man is chosen.

Roberts and O'Malley.

The eighth annual report of the Supervisory Board of the Commissioners of the New York Municipal Civil Service has made its appearance. It contains the usual points of interest, the sixty-seven regulations, the medical schedules, the grades and subdivisions, the pains and penalties, the query "Have you ever had fits?" the budget of expenses, and the diverting tables of competitive, non-competitive, go-as-you-please and Markess of QUEENSBERRY examinations. It is a bulky and instructive document, but probably the most valuable thing about it is the reference which it contains, se cluded in the lower left-hand corner, to

ROBERTS and O'MALLEY. ROBERTS and O'MALLEY are fictitious per sonages. Their names are used by the Commissioners for purposes of illustration only, and not as a guarantee of good faith. There are, in fact, no such individuals; but fiction may serve to illumine the beauties of the system and also to reveal, if we may be allowed to say so, one of its greatest

humbugs. First, as to ROBERTS. He appears unde regulation 12, schedule B. He is a type of an applicant, in sympathy with regulation 42: "No person in the public service is under obligation to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and no person shall be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so." His first name is ADAM. Here is his Mongolian rating as given:

		Weight	Product of
Euriject	Manding on Subject	to Subject.	Weight.
Handwriting	88	80	2.490
Writing from dictal	log90	16	1.850
English spelling	68	10	.680
Arithmetic	72	20	1.440
Making a summary	70	16	1.050
K. Y. city informati	on69	10	.600
Total product, 7	.600. Divid	e product	by sum o
reights, 100; gen	BATOTA LATE	atanding.	7d. Lette
writing, 85.			

ROBERTS, as the reader will observe, at pears to be a man of some proficiency in the arts and sciences. He writes an 83 per cent. hand; he shows 20 per cent. weight in arithmetic; he is fairly good at making a summary; and in writing from dictation few can excel him, his percentage being but ten degrees below the blood heat of perfection. What he lacks is New York City Information. That is his weak point, the break in his armor, the feeble link in his chain, the plug in his caravel, the hole in his galligaskins. He is not up to date. He does not understand that the majority

a Democrat. Understanding this, what wonder that O'MALLEY, the bearer of a name illustrious in romance and adventure, should carry away from him the prize of

rules in this town. He is not, so to speak

reason to infer, is not deficient in New York City Information. Indeed, it is his strong point. He knows the temper of the lation. He sees a humbug, and knows a fraud, without the formality of an intro uction. Along with "PETE" DAVIS "CARLEY" SCHMIDT, "DAVE" THOMPSON "JIMMY" BROWN, and "TERBY" MURPH to quote the blistering formula of all munipal reformers, when speaking of such of their fellow citizens as have names in ordi nary use). O'MALLEY rises in civil service rating superior to ADAM ROBERTS, gent.

ROBERTS, with all his accomplishments, stood the last on the list. He fell ruefully below the standard of his associates. To quote a phrase current in certain politica "his name was mud." He WA! acking in New York City Information. Here is the register of the Commissioners read and inwardly digest:

Relative Gen- eral Standing.	Names of Competitors	Aberdus Standing on Optional Subjects			General or m Ohigatory Subjects.	
1 8 6 7 8 0	Charles O'Malley Feter Davis Carl Schmidt David Thompson James Brown Terence Nurphy. Edward Green Richard Roe Max Adler Adam Roberts	80 87 89 82 14 78	70 84 88 93 ::: 88	10 11 17 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	70 87 83 83 83 88	80 87 84 88 83 81 80 80

Thus the name of O'MALLEY list. The Commissioners of the Civil Ser vice do not undertake to explain in their report the arithmetical process whereby the superiority of CHARLES is attained But it is evident that he comes out on top with 89 per cent., whereas the hapless an an insufficient 76.

There is much to be learned from a careful perusal of the eighth annual report of the Supervisory Board of the Commission ers of the New York Municipal Civil Service. We especially commend a study of the ROBERTS and O'MALLEY schedules. For the purpose of securing an office there is nothing better than New York City Information. The more, the merrier. To know the ropes never did any harm to the prospects of an applicant before the establishment of these civil service rules. It does no harm now. O'MALLEY'S case proves this. ROBERTS, poor devil, is not in it.

The Barbed Wire Fence Bill.

Mr. Bahan has introduced into the Assembly a bill which provides that from and after its enactment it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, or association to use, or permit to be used, any barbed wire in the construction of any highway or division fence. There is a further provision that any person, corporation, or association violating the prohibition of the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

We do not approve of any such wholesale and indiscriminate legislation against the use of barbed wire for fencing purposes.

Under this bill it would make no differ ence that the owners of two adjoining farms expressly agreed to maintain a barbed wire fence between their fields; both would be guilty of a crime. Where a division fence is built of barbed

wire by one landowner, without the consent of the adjoining proprietor, the law ought to make the person putting up the fence responsible for any injury it may occasion to the animals of his neighbor. A similar liability ought to be imposed in respect to the maintenance of barbed wire fencing along public highways, so that any traveller who might suffer injury, without fault on his part, should have a right of action for damages against the person upor whose land the fence was erected.

Such safeguards would be sufficient, with out any criminal law on the subject. There are more than enough statutory crimes in New York already.

Mr. Thompson Talks.

In view of the resolution of inquiry introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Fellows of New York, the Hon, R. W. THOMPSON has thought it expedient to make a statement regarding the American branch of the Panama Canal Company. hence that he will nominate a member of The statement is unsatisfactory, with the of the \$2,000,000 and upward debited to the American branch was paid out by requisitions on three specified New York banking houses. If this assertion is well founded the proposed committee of inquiry, once invested with adequate powers, should find it easy to ascertain exactly what became of the money.

According to Mr. THOMPSON the only definite service he rendered in return fo the \$200,000, paid to him by way of salary for eight years, was to deliver an argument on Jan. 18, 1881, before the Committee o Foreign Affairs. To that committee has been referred a resolution setting forth that the construction of the Panama Canal by foreign capital was contrary to the spirit of the Monnoe doctrine. Several gentlemen. some of whom were eminently qualified to discuss the matter, appeared before the committee on behalf of the resolution They pointed out, among other things, that as the event has proved, the investment of a vast sum of money a Panama by the French people must altimately become a matter of vital conern to the French Government, and that the strongest pressure would be brought upon that Government to assume control of the canal, either as owner or as guarantor of its indebtedness. That is why the American opponents of a French canal at Panama said that, while possibly not counter to the letter of the MONROE doc trine, it did undoubtedly infringe the spirit. Their prescience has been justified with deplorable exactitude; and it would have been well for a multitude of poor, swindled Frenchmen had such well-aimed objections een deferred to.

Mr. Thompson informs us, however, that in spite of the cogent and far-sighted arguments arrayed against him, he, although single-handed, acquitted himself so ably that the Committee on Foreign Affairs unanimously concurred in his conclusions, which were naturally favorable to his em ployers. He evidently thinks that this service was not overvalued at \$290,000, and we are inclined to think it may have been worth that sum to the scoundrels who were me

nipulating the Panama fraud. But the remarkable effect produced by the eloquence of Mr. Thompson only accounts for \$200,000, and amount of money charged to the American branch exceeds \$2,000,000 by about that sum. What became of the rest? Well, we are told that a large part of " the money spent went for dredges, motives, and care. Why," adds Mr. THOMPson, "I had five hundred cars made right here in Terre Haute alone." What were the dredges for? The Panama Company did no dredging on its own account. That was all done by contractors. These dredges, therefore, if used at all, must figure in the accounts of the contractors. On what principle can they be debited to the American branch of the company? Then about the locomotives and cars which Mr. THOMPSON says he paid for. Where could superiority? O'MALLEY, as there is good I these be used except on the Panama Railway? They must, then, figure in the equipent account of that road, and why sho they be charged to the American branch of the company? Have the Panama swindlers charged for the same things twice over, and did their American copareeners con-nive at this method of bookkeeping?

Mr. THOMPSON says that the Panama matter came up on a second occasion before the special Interoceanic Canal Committee of the House, and that this committee also arrived at a conclusion favorable to the promoters of the enterprise. As he does not aver that he expended any eloquence at this conjuncture, we are left to infer that the intrinsic merits of the greatest fraud of the century commended themselves to the

But, after all, as we began by saying, something tangible has been elicited from the high-salaried "President of the American branch," and that is the names of the bankers in whose hands are the vouchers for all his expenditures.

The Rapid Transit Commission.

It is now nearly thirty days since the Rapid Transit Commission made some very definite promises respecting what it proposed to do in the way of affording early relief to the people of this town. We regret to say that we fall to see anything that recembles the fulfilment of these promises. Nothing has been done, and there are, instead, certain symptoms manifested that smack of delay, evasion, and avoldance.

May we most respectfully beg that we be speedily reassured concerning the intentions of the committee? It will not do to disappoint the public in a matter which so vitally concerns it, and if the Commission shall supinely fall of its duty the responsibility therefor must not fall of its just mark.

A Public Outrage.

The motive that led to the acceptance of the plans submitted by the Trustees for adding to the Museum of Natural History building, was laid before the public vesterday in interviews with the approving Park Commissioners. The three Commissioners who voted to ignore the unusually emphatic protest of the Landscape Architect of their Department did so in obedience to the

The Park Commission is charged with the construction and the preservation of the parks, their trees, their roads, and their buildings; and the law that courteously empowered the Museum officers to select the architect for increasing the city's building devoted to their collections, provided also, as is customary, that the final arbiter of all plans should be the usual and only proper authority, the Park Board. Yet in this matter that body has resigned its responsibility in favor of some private gentlemen.

What is the cause of this extraordinary influence of the Museum Trustees? How have they acquired the right to build for the city, on the city's grounds; to dictate the architectural ideas and arrangements of its parks, and under the absorbing pressure of their own purposes, however praise worthy they be, to impose disfigurations thus freely upon the city's public buildings and places? This should never be. Such an outrage should never be tolerated.

THE SUN BAYS that JOHN G. CARLIELE, AS Secretary of the Treasury, will favor taxing tea, coffee, and sugar. These are all necessaries of life, or as least have become so in all Angio-Saxon countries. We decline to believe that the Hemocratic party will pursue such a suicidal policy.—Winemad Spirit Guzetta.

Do you remember that there was an election a few weeks ago, and that the Democratic party carried it by large majorities? And do you remember that in this election the most prominent part of the Democratic platform was that "the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of reve nue only"? Do you take that platform for mere sham and humbug? If you do, we think you will find yourself pretty severely undeceived

We are assured by a Biblical critic of the Briggs higher school that Solomon's saying. 'Remove not the ancient landmark," is figurative, and does not forbid the demolition of such a piece of masonry as our antiquated City Hall, any more than it forbids the demlition of other unserviceable old rookeries. We are assured that the landmark to which SOLOMON referred was of a moral nature, the landmark of the Mosaic law, for example, or of the decalogue, or of the ritual. He could not have desired that the proverb should be taken in its literal sense, as material landmarks must often be removed on account of the changes that take place in the world. He could not have desired that his proverb should ever be applied to the old City Hall of New York.

We are perfectly satisfied with this interpretation of Solomon's word, under the criticism of which the Rev. Dr. Burgas is the chief exponent.

But we ourselves have a remark to make upon this subject, and it is a remark that should forever put an end to the debate over it: The City Hall is not a landmark. Still further, it is not ancient

The County Medical Society is still after the quack doctors, and has had two practitioners arrested this week on the charge of quackery. The society must, of course, be very carefu that only genuine quacks are arrested under its authority, and that its agents shall not again make any such mistakes as they made on several occasions last year. The unlicensed practising of medicine is illegal in this State, and a severe penalty is provided for it. The law should be brought to bear only upon those of whose guilt satisfactory legal evidence can be obtained before their arrest.

We have not been able to keep count o the poetical "tributes to the memory" of TENNYSON that have been printed in England and this country since his death; but we would not be surprised if told that there were a thousand of them in English, besides those in German and the low in French, and several in Italian. It is now proposed to collect all these "tributes" into a book in honor of the despare for the perusal of the whole of them, but we must have scanned nearly a hundred of the thousand. In that hundred there are but very few, perhaps not more than two or three, worth putting into a book for permanent preservation. At least ninety-five per cent. of them all ought to be consigned to oblivion Most of them are really demeaning to their subject and also discreditable to their authors many are hardly up to mediocrity; others are d mawkish; while more than half of the whole lot are mere jingle and snivel. It would be a wrong to the memory of the English Laureate to bind them in a book for posterity as proof of the measure of appreciation of his genius by his contemporary poets. "Dinna let the awkward squad fire over my grave." was the touching appeal of Bossie Burns, one of the bravest and sweetest poets of all time. One of the two or three tolerably good pieces of poetry on TENNYSON that have fallen under our eye while going through unnumbered periodicals. is that of SWINBURNE, which we printed last Sunday, SWINBURNE's piece is pretty good. There is fine thought in it; there are tender passages in it; the form and rhythm of it are artistic. But it is far from be-ing a grand or satisfactory thing. It does not

flluminate the heavens or the soul. It is inferior in delicacy, dignity, and passion to other threnodies in the English language, and far inferior to a threnody in the old Norse that has lived for ages. It needs to be clarified and solemnized. Swinnuanz must revise it before

he lets go of it, or else try again. We believe we are safe in saying that out of the thousand "tributes" to TENNYSON that have been printed since his death last year. not more than twenty or thirty deserve to be put into a book.

We learn from Albany that, in order to se cure the passage of the Greater New York bill. pressure will have to be brought to bear upor many members of the Legislature." That is all right. The pressure of the people upon their representatives is lawful and proper. The people of Brooklyn ought to do their full share of the pressure in this case. It is to their interest that the Greater New York bill should pass the Legislature at this session.

That "Home, Sweet Home" be made the American national hymn is a stupid suggestion. The true national hymn for America must be American. It must be of the Ameri can genius and spirit, which are unlike those of other countries. It must be majestic, brave. free, refulgent, triumphal, strong, melodious, and star-spangled. It must not be oversent mental or deal too much in reminiscence. We say that neither the words nor the air 'Home, Sweet Home" are appropriate for an American national hymn. Poets! wake up.

Cowpen was sometimes in love as well as in Pray what is it to be in love?

As much as any veteran Union officer of the war, Major-Gen, JOHN C. ROBINSON of this State deserves to be put on the retired list of the army with suitable nay. Bravely and well did he serve his country in the field. He is blind, one-legged, infirm from his many wounds, unable to earn a living, needy, and 70 years of age. A bill for his relief is befor

The two most powerful and luminous minded personages in the world at this time are octogenarians, Pope LEO XIII., 83 years old, and Premier GLADSTONE of England, 84 years old. The Pope, with courageous spirit and firm hand, is directing the police and emphasizing the faith of the Church of which he is the visible head; GLADSTONE with vigor and skill, is administering the affairs of the world-encircling dominions o Queen VICTORIA. There are frequent reports of the failing health of each of these potent octogenarians; but we are able to say, upor excellent authority, that both of them were well yesterday. Who can tell that both will not march into the twentieth century with steady step and placid spirit? We have an impression that the generations of that century are to be the finest and blessedest of the human race.

It would be a sea voyage worth taking, voyage of 114 days in an American clipper like that which sailed into our harbor on Wed nesday. Off she starts from 'Frisco, all sails set, in the first week of October; down she goes over the Pacific, around the Horn, up the South Atlantic, up the North Atlantic, turn her round, three cheers for New York, the American flag at topmast, all hands on deck, good-by to hard tack, where's the Bowery, is it far to DELMONICO's; and the voyage which began at the opening of last October is ender as January is going out. That's a voyage worth taking, nearly four months long. Then this lively clipper, the Allen, ran a race the whole distance with a skysail racer that left San Francisco four days before she left, and got into New York just two days astern of her rival, the Carleton, thus winning the race by two days. That was a race worth the while. over a course which, for all we know at this moment, may have covered 10,000 miles, more or less. And didn't the rival Captains and the rival skippers have a sweet time of it praying all the way for each other's salvation Davy Jones's locker? We would rather have been aboard the Allen than the Carleton, be cause the Allen beat the Carleton by the almanac, and would have got into New York before her if she hadn't been becalmed at one time when the skysailor caught the wind.

We wonder that more Americans don't take long sea voyages for their health in sailing ships, like those that sail between New York

If the letters put into the lamp-post mail boxes up town, say between the lower end of the Central Park and the Harlem River, were good many people would be better pleased with the postal service of the city. And, by the way, who is to be the next Postmaster of New York? The office is a good-sized one. and the proper administration of its business is of the utmost importance to the public interests. We had a report a short while ago that Postmaster Van Corr would try to hold his office for a time under the new President. on the ground that his commission, which runsafor four years, was not issued to him until more than half a year after HARRISON'S inauguration. We guess, however, that, on the afternoon of the 4th of March next, or in five weeks' time from to-morrow, Mr. VAN Corr will stand ready to vacate his spacious quarters on the second story of MULLETT's

The Two-Minute Trotter-Kremlin the Mos

From the Turi, Field and Form, Sin: I regard the stallion Kremlin as the most likely candidate for two-minute honors of any horse that has as yet appeared upon the turf. While I am not pre-pared to say that I expect to see him trot a mile in two minutes in 1893, yet he has shown a speed capacity that would very nearly land him there; and when is taken into account the age of the horse, the few rache has participated in, the limited amount of track work he has received, and the phenomenal speed he has already shown, it would indicate, to my mind at least, the greatest and fastest turf performer that has ever yet appeared before the public. He has trotted eighths in 14 seconds to a high wheel sniky, and it is but easonable to suppose that he will improve even c this magnificent speed; and I believe that he can d feat, either in a race or a time contest, any horse o mare living.

Common Sense for a Few Notsy Fools,

From Printers' Isk.
The New Harm Projector regrets that Tax Sex should ation an advertisement to appear where reading mat-ter is ordinarily piaced. The New bas the right idea, after all. Newspaper readers one much to advertisers. Without advertisers the newspaper of to-day could not exist. The Sex lets the advertiser have what he wants and charges him for what he has. The advertisement looked like reading matter, and was paid for sta 2.50 a line, in accordance with a schedule for that sort of thing long used in the office of This Sex. It was duly labelled as an advertisement. That was as much pr inhelied as the newspaper rader is entitled to, and a great deal more than he gets in papers generally if there is a better conducted journal in America than Tax Sex we would like to have the Nex Haven Regists.

Four Dongs, Ia., Jan. 21. Division Sufferintender Dixon of the libnois Central has commenced an series road to frequent saloons and gambling houses. Furintendent Dixon devoted one entire evening to making the rounds of all the saloons and gambling joints in this city, accompanied by a policeman, and carefully made notes of what he saw. The next morning a nonber of railway boys making this their headq were informed that their services were no longer re

Enforcing Temperance in Railway Service

Trouble with the Stamp's Date.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUX-Sir: What thoughtiess person was responsible for the introduction of the date, 1892, in the northeast corner of the new postage stamps? I was in the store of a druggist yesterd, when a small boy entered and disbursed coin of t renim auflicient to purchase two stamps. He wen renim sufficient to purchase two stamps. He wont out was absent about five minutes and then returned with this statement: "The lady says these are loos tamps, and they will not go, she wants some like," ind the designer of the new-rangied blanket stamps how how he was to harass the minds of his fellow heaves and put the Government in a doubtful position as to business knoor? And what would the suspicious lady have said had she noticed the date of 1497 in the north west corner? TO ABOLISH SUNDAY.

Shall There Be a Congression to That Effect?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 -Another attempt to abolish the Sabbath is about to be made by the Chicago World's Fair managers. They assert that there are millions in making the Fair a Sunday show by an enactment of Congress. osition is urged. The speculators, camblers, and money getters who have much to do with If they do not positively control, the Fair's asgement, are about to move on Congres in force to procure such an enactment, and it succeed. Setting aside the observance of Sunto be seen how Congress will view the ques ally been accomplished in Chicago and certain other parts of the country, but as yet there has been no law of Congress enacted to that effect. This is what it is proposed to do, and it will not be long before the struggle will be on.

Senator Quay, who heads the anti-Sabbath abolition forces in Congress by reason of his resolution to close the Fair on Sundays, stands firm. He will not yield an inch. "I am just good enough Presbyterian for that." is what ne says, "and I believe a vast majority of the people of this country are with me in favor of sunday closing of the Fair." He added: "It is a question whether the speculators and gamblers of Chicago will have their way o Sunday shall stand as it always has stood in America. That's the question, and I propose to see the fight out." The Pennsylvania Sensfor doesn't march around with a band of music beating up support. He simply puts the ques-tion: "Shall the American Sunday stand or shall a Chicago Sunday be substituted by an enactment of Congress?"

On this question Senator Quay is supported in ways and to an extent that seems to leave no doubt about what is public sentimen outside of Chica zo. From all quarters organ ized bodies representing enlightened publiopinion have sent and continue to send their approval of his action. Individuals represent ng all classes in society have signified their approval. Institutions of learning, not de nominational looking at the question solely as one of high morals and policy, have made their views known to the Senator in emphatianguage in favor of Sunday closing.

When Senator Ouay made the motion to Sunday closing he was in the midst of a heated contest in his State in which his return to the Senate was involved. The Sunday closing question had a run through every district o Pennsylvania, and Senator Quay has just been reflected for six years virtually without oppo sition in his own party and no opposition that was at all serious from any quarter. state of his health has been such that he felt strongly inclined to spend a few days in Florida, but he will not do it so long as this question whether the Sabbath shall stand at Chicago is pending. He feels confident of success. He is curious to know precisely how far Congress can be deflected from the national basis by Chicago. He is interested in knowing whether or not Chicago has become the leader in moral ideas, Christian thought, and right action, and whether Congress is prepared to follow its lead. The Senator comes from the clear-grit old stock of me who believe there is something in God's laws that ought to be observed, especially as to the sabbath, about which Congress is asked to act. He makes no speeches on the floor of the Senate, but he puts a few simple questions to his brother Senators personally that are more effective than any number of speeches.

Riverside Improvement Discussed Again TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a citizen and horse owner interested in all that will render our city more attractive. I ask your consi eration of the following plan for one of the

iniversally desired "speedways:" I suggest that it be laid out to extend from Seventy-second street, west, to 124th street. west, a distance of about two and one-half miles, parallel with the Hudson River, next to and adjoining the west wall of the present Riverside Park carriageway.

The grade of the speedway to be say abou ten (10) feet lower than present grade of the Riverside Park carriage way, except at Seventy-second and 124th streets. The width of the speedway to be 200 feet, if possible. having entrances at Seventy-second street. 124th street, and at each half mile between the ends, the three intermediate entrances to pass under the park carriageway, opening into

streets which terminate in Central Park. The advantages presented by this location

The advantages presented by this location are as follows viz.:

1. The city owns the land and none need be bought.

2. The hills and earth new above the proposed tenfoot lower grade for speedway will probably be sufficient to till in the lower portions up to the tenfoot service of the present west side wait of the park and look down upon the speedway and retain an unobstructed river view.

4. There will never be any danger from street crossings or tradition the speedway. The street crossings or tradition the speedway, neither should bicycles, dogs, or washed off advertising posters.

5. Nor to pedestrians or carriage riders, as they should not be permitted on the speedway, neither should bicycles, dogs, or washed off advertising posters.

6. Neither private nor public buildings, or improvements can ever interfere with the view and object of a speedway located there.

7. It may be entered at several points and be reached without passing dangerous improvements.

8. The view is magneticent, the location healthy and not subject to maintain.

10. For special mass meetings or military and naval reviews the park and speedway ton due notice to horseness, will afford the graniest parade ground and observants will afford the graniest parade ground and observants will afford the graniest parade ground and of the way.

10. The composition of the roadbed may be made of the elastic nature adapted for trotting and be easily lept in proper candition of the find west and outside of the speedway, between it and the river, may be finished eventually as an ainex to the park, as is now proposed, entrance to which may be had by means of the speedway, between it and the river, may be finished eventually as an animex to the park, as is now proposed, entrance to which may be had by means of the speedway, between the little of waits for down town, up town, and ease such horsemen, with many car lines to account will renier the speedway. If the future demands an extension of the speedway, it may be had by invident the processing forewer. are as follows. viz. :

I believe the speedway bonds would be readily taken by the horsemen of New York Trusting that this proposal will meet with your approval sufficient to warrant its publication. I remain.

The magnificent enlargement of the River side drive, which this enthusiastic horseman pleads for, has been planned for several years. The scheme as originally worked out would make a parkway in every respect worthy of running along the shores of the peerlessly beautiful Hudson. But it would be an affair of several, perhaps many millions, while Mayor Gilroy's route by the Harlem River could he realized for something more than one million, but less than two. It would have very important advantage that could attach o Riverside, it would be more central in ioention, and on the whole it would be a bette road for trotting.

St. Teresa in the United States. From the St. Lands Globe Democrati

Hermosti Lo. Mexico, Jan. 22.—Teresa Urrea, the living patron saint of the Yaqui indians, who was banished from her mountain home in this State several menths ago by order of Government authorities, the charge against her being that she was working up a spirit of warfare among the Indians, is making her home at Nogales, Ari., just neross the Mexican line, she continues to perform many miraculous cures by simply laying on of hands, and thousands of ignorant Mexicans and Indians have visited her since she was exited. The people of Nogales have taken a kindly interest in the remarkable girl, whose powers of healing the sick and afflicted are mysterious. "Saint" Teresa is a beautiful girl, 17 years of

Never Too Old to Swear Off. From the Phi'od-tpl. a Times.

Mrs. Sarah Kipple of Scranton still persists in smoking, after seventy-nine years experi-page of the noxious and deadly weed. As she is only felt years old there is, however, time for her to reform.

Driven to Drink. "What makes you so thirsty so day, old fallow !"
"I had to stick one of those deucedly large Colum-ian stamps on the issue my wife gave me to mail."

TO CONTENENTAR UNION

From the Pinduryh Disputs.

Canadian annexation sentiment cannot be lammed by persecution. If it cannot flourish above ground it will simply spread subterra-neously. Continental union is bound to come

sooner or later, and its realization is merely a matter of time. From the Cleveland Leader At the rate the sentiment has been growing

for the past few years it cannot be long before Canada will be knocking at our loors. Our country is large enough now, but if Canada desires to come in out of the cold the latchstring is out. From the Indianopolic Journal.

The double-leaded appeal of the Toronto

World to Canadians to "unite as one man to put down the annexationists" seems to indiate that the movement is becoming alarmingly strong. Perhaps the annexationists will put down the other fellows.

From the Sentile Press Times,
The movement in the Dominion of Canada toward casting its lot with the United States has really begun in earnest, and only wants that backing of popular sentiment to make it a gigantic one. The true American citizen should approve, work for and encourage such a destiny, for it means the extension of the epublic over nearly the whole of the North American continent. No political party at present existing in the Dominion has the courage to attempt to force this important question, but when it is fully brought before the people there will be a concerted movement in favor of this union which will add to the honor of the republic and the glory of its people.

From the Bufulo Enquirer.

It is certain that the majority of ills of which Canada complains would be cured if she became a part of the United States. The comnercial conditions which now govern that unhappy country would be changed in the twinkling of an eye. There would be an immediate increase of values, an increase so sure and so great that Canada would be twice as rich the day after annexation as she was the day before. From the Buffale Commercial.

In the discussion of Canadian topics going on in the An erican press two features are very marked: (1) Growing hostility to the grasping ambition of that politico-commer cial octopus, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and (2) entire good will toward the Canadian people, with a growing conviction that the union of the two countries under one constitution will provide the only permanent solution of serious problems growing out of their increasingly intimate relations.

From the Chicago News Becord. Ordinarily a conservative and pedigreed Briton is not quick to take alarm. He prefers to regard the possibility of danger to himself or his possessions as a remote contingency. and he would contend that a recognition of its existence is a confession of his inability to overcome it. For this reason, as well as for others. the following paragraph from a conservative and ultra-loyalist Canadian paper is of significance and interest:

The time for united action has come, and Canadians who believe in Canada's right to a national ex-istence on the continent must unite to a man and put down the American or annexation party in this country. There is but one issue in the country to day, and that is annexation or British connection

There spoke a true Tory, and a Tory who has learned that annexation, however remote, is still becoming daily more probable known, the French element in Canada either has little to say against a union with the United States or is positively in favor of it. The opposition has come from the conservative British element.

And the instance noted is only one of several showing that this same faction is to be forced to take the appexation question into conside eration as a serious and formidable issue.

THE MAYFLOWER IN THE FLAG.

A Patriotic American Woman Thinks We Have Aircady a Floral Banner, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since writing to you I have seen Mr. Butler's idea of a flag, with an exaggerated pansy outlined and grouped in the petals. Now, I consider this both grotesque and ridiculous. The pansy has no meaning here. There is no reason for these outlines, as they commemorate nothing. Again, the proper color of a pansy is purple, yellow, or white, with intermediate tones-never a "true blue." Yet, if we have a blue pansy, that is, a pansy on a blue field, we are obliged to have both a perversion of art and of nature. Moreover, nobody wants to see the dear, old historic flag disfig-

ured by importinent falsity. If we can exaggerate a pansy to gigantie size, why not exaggerate the trailing arbutus? If we exaggerate the trailing arbutus, what lo we find? Why, that the flowers of the trailing arbutus are already in the flag. There they are, perfect, five-pointed stars. To adopt the trailing arbutus as the national flower, we need only say that the flowers are in the flag. and let the flag remain exactly as it is. There is no other flower that could be named having a nearer approach to the accepted shape of the

a nearer approach to the accepted shape of the American star.

Perhaps you are already aware that it was a Philadeiphia woman, Airs. Betsey Ross, who made the first American flag a hundred years ago. Washington suggested the old beraidic, or six-pointed ecclesisatical star, but Mra. Ross showed him how a five-pointed star could be cut more conveniently. When another Philadeiphia woman suggested a national flower and the trailing arbutus as that flower, it appears that she was building better than she knew. So was Betsey Ross—she was cutting out the flowers of the trailing arbutus without knowing it. Now, it is only necessary to say that the American star is the arbutus star, and drop the idea of mere convenience in cutting.

It seems to me that this might suit the Patriotic Sons of America. They brought the idea of a national flower before the country. Some time previous to this they succeeded in having the American flag raised over every schoolhouse. Now, surely, they will oppose any change in the old flag. Is is not fortunate that their two ideas bland together so beautifuily?

When I first thought of a national flower I

any change in the old flag. Is is not fortunate that their two ideas blend together so beautifully?

When I first thought of a national flower I had some idea of working toward a law to protect the trailing arbutus and save it from extermination. As the country's floral pet, it would be safe from vandals; at least I hoped so, and still venture to hope. I did not think of it as pictured on flag or shield. But, since I have seen Mr. Butler's idea of a floral banner, I am struck with all the force of conviction that our country already has one that cannot be improved. My feeling in favor of the trailing arbutus was prophetic, although I did not realize it at the time.

In this historic year it would be quite fitting were Congress to declare formally that the trailing arbutus of Valley Forgs and the may-flower of the Piligrims are already on our star-spangled banner; and the flowers are the spangles.

Marjaner B. Harvey.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.

To Tell the Speed of Railroad Trains, From the Buffalo Courier.

Arthur G. Leonard, private secretary to H. Walter Welb, third Vice-President of the New York Central Ralirond, has invented a watch which is said to enable the holder to measure the rate of speed at which he sor she may be travelling on a railread train, a steamboat, or any other conveyance. It is thus described in the hands of a person on a swiftly moving train the watch may, by pressing a tiny lever, be started at a given point, say a mile post, and when the next mile post is reached a quick pressure on the lever will stop the hands of the watch on a figure which accurately indicates the rate of speed per hour at which the train is moving.

Nature Against film. From the Chicago Daily Tribute

"You have been walking about this great city for six weeks and haven't found work?" said the kind woman, feelingly.

"Yes m," replied the seedy man in the kitchen his mouth closing over a wedge of pie. "That' right."

"You are willing to work, I dare say, ""
"Willin," mun! I'd work my laigs of e I could git a chance. Jest a leetle more cream in the cawfy. Thanky." And you would do any kind of honorable work. I

presume?"

"Ves in, anything that's in my line. I b'leere in
every man strekin' to his perferation."

"May I ask what your profession is?"
"I'm a inventor,"
"An inventor,"
"Yes'n." said the seety man reaching for a doughnut, "inventor of a new process fur curin' sunstrokes."

Bears,

From the Chicago Dully School
Mrs. Gofrequent—My husband is a bear on 'Chauge,
Mrs. Fiyabout—So is mins. Never gives the a cett.